WINNSBORO. S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

NO. 25.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

Smallpex Appears in the Hos-

The Republicans Demand a Large Standing Army.

HOT DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

The Intoduction of Army Bill in the House Causes Lively Scenes. It is Attacked

by Republicans.

The introduction of the army bill in the house last Thursday made things lively for a time. Mr. Richardson, of Ten nessee, on behalf of the minority, said those on his side of the House recognixed the necessity for some legislation but they did not agree that this bill establishing a permanent standing army should become a law. If an emergency exists an emergency should be provided for, a large standing army should not be established. One obnoxious feature was fundamental. It was proposed to provide an army which could be expanded at the will et one man from 58 000 to 100,000. No matter how good or able that man might be, he was not willing to see one man given such power. It was, in his opinion, abdicat-

ing the functions of Congress. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in support of the resolution, said that personally he was in favor of a standing army of 100,000. The people, he said, were not alarmed by the cries that their liberty was to be subverted. It was a glorious tribute to our system that never had the President of the United States attempted to abuse his power over the army. One of the magnificent acts of Grover Cleveland had been his assumption of his duty to keep the peace in a great Commonwealth by means of the United States army when the Governor of that State did not want him to interfere. Mr. Grosvenor said that if there had been a standing army of fifty thousand leval men at the battle of Bull Kun the rebellion would have ended in thirty days. Mr Grosvenor and Mr. Underwood indulged in some sharp crossfiring, after which the

resolution was adopted without division. Mr. Hull explained the details of the bill, which, he said, followed practically the scheme already twice endorsed by the House. The main objection he had heard to the organization proposed was to the alleged preponderating influence of the cavalry. This, he said, was necessary because of the effectiveness of cavalry in operations in the charges made during the recent rampaign by the opposition to the effect but the Republican party desired to ist upon the country a great standing my. Replying to Mr. Hepburn, of colunteer officers to the grade of major would do a great injusties to regular army officers who have served twenty or twenty-five years in the army.

Mr. Cochran, of Missouri, who followed Mr. Hull, introduced the politiphase of the question. He charged the avowed purpose of the Administration, to use an army of 60,000 to enforce its mandates in the Philippines. was the very essence of imperialism No army that marched upon the face of the earth could accomplish the subjection of the Philippines. Their geographical position made them practically independent of outside control.

Mr. Kleberg, of Texas, announced his unalterable opposition to an increase of the standing army. Its only use could be the establishment of a military government in the Philippines and he appealed to bis colleagues to stand unflineningly against the subversion of

the Constitution. Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado, offered some figures to show that the retention of the Philippines, for which this pro proposed large increase in the standing army was to be adopted, must prove a disastrous investment. He stated that it would cost the people of the United States sixty million of dollars a year to earn \$135,000 for American manufacturers and exporters.

The sensation of the day occured when Mr. Shafroth took his seat. Mr. Hull, in charge of the tine on the Rapublican side, stated that no one on his side desired to speak further. Thereupon Mr. Sulzer, who had charge of the time on the Democratic side, yielded an hour to Mr. McCall, Republican, of Massachusetts. This was the first intimation the House had that the Massachusetts member was to oppose

Mr. McCall declared that he did not believe in the principle of giving the Executive authority to multiply almost by two the regular army, although President McKinley would doubtless exercise that discretion patriotically. The objection was one of principle. Such a grant of power could not be paralleled in the constitutional monarchies. It was not conferred with any limitation as to time. The Government should have declared at the outset a policy in the Philippines similar to that declared in Cuba. Our system of government was manifestly unfit for a colonial policy, but that position had been so frequently discussed that he would consider the practical question whether it was for our interest to remain in the Philippines. There was no community of interest between the people of those islands and the United States, and they were almost as far as the poles asunder. No advocate of retaining the Philippines had been daring enough to maintain that they should be a part of our political system. Infact the great argument in favor of the principle of the Porto Rico tariff was that if we could not apply that principle to Porto Rico we could not retain the Philip-

Upon what theory, he ssked, are we to remain in that country? The French army costs \$125 000,000 a year; the German, \$130,000,000; the British. \$100,000,000 and the Russian, \$153,-000,000. These figures include pensions and fortifications. "If this bill passes the war department will state, and now comes to corgress as need \$113,000,000. There is another cost not included in these figures. Chiese Beard

| Perturbed to his desk with a smile of the latest advices from completing some big contracts in the transaction. It was from completing some big contracts in the successor of Gen. Joe Wheeler.—
| Society for the Prevention of Cruelty stissaction on his face and presented the bill for immediate consideration. Fifteen injured persons, some of whom cost not included in these figures, which is a necessary incident to an army, as much a part of its cost as the pay of the soldiers. That is the pension system. We are appropriating for that purpose \$145,000,000 a year. Our Wednesday, crashed into a hand-car on plank in the Kansas City platform. and did not know what moment he her home was searched piles of rubbish tory, so that the measure passed with- blew up the power house with an ap- it cannot by any possibility reach a tototal charges, therefore, for military their work. All were killed instantly.

The silver plank and and not know what moment he which were five section men going to their work. All were killed instantly.

The silver plank and and not know what moment he which was put in, and, as is would be taken from his work and exempted ples of rubbish which were five section men going to their work. All were killed instantly.

The silver plank and and not know what moment he which were found, besides expensive silk garbors.

The silver plank and and not know what moment he was searched piles of rubbish work and exempted piles of rubbish with an application. The bill appropriates \$250,000,000 per year, and their work. All were killed instantly.

amount greater than the joint military expenses of these two armed rivals.

France and Germany.

In conclusion Mr. McCall pleaded that in dealing with the Philippines we pursue American precedents, and said: "The time has come when we can frankly declare our purposes. Let us give those people those assurances which our history inspired. Let us tell them that we will aid them for one year or for five, if need be, in setting up a Government of their own, symbolized by their own flag, and we will leave with them all that is most glorious in the meaning of our flag-liberty, independence and self government.

When Mr. McCall flaished the Democrats applauded him vigorously. Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, a member of the military committee, spoke against the general principle of increasing the size of the permanent army.

Mr. Hull declared that Mr. McCall had misapprehendee the purpose of the bill The President under the treaty of Paris must assert the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands. The people of the United States must decide how low our authority there shall exist. Personally he believed that our soverignty over the Philippines would continue as long as the Republic endured.

"Honestly, now," asked Mr. Wil liams, "independently of the Philippine question, do you not want a permanent army of 90,000 men for other purposes?"

"No, most emphatically no," swered Mr. Hull. General debate was then closed and the bill was read for amendment under the five minute rule.

A YOUNG HIGHWAYMAN.

He Will Stay in the Peniteniary Five

Charleston recently sent a batch of thirty oriminals to the penitenitary. Among the number is a ten year old boy, who gets five years for snatching a pocket-book from a lady. Here is an account of the youthful criminal as given by the News and Courier:

"Photographs of the most notorious members of the penitentisry delegation were taken from the police Saturday afternoon. When the photographer went to the jail the prisoners hailed his arrival with more or less pleasure. They all seemed glad to learn that pic tures of the "bad niggers" would be preserved. The boy Singleton, the young highway robber, was the proud \$50,000 was spent in the interest of the est negro in the bunch. He was so de-Repub ican Electoral and Congressional lighted over the thought of having his ticket on the Eastern Shore of Maryphotograph preserved in the police archives that he brushed himself up and did the best he knew how in the way of looking pleasant. Before his 'sitting' he asked for a pocketbook. This created surprise, but the boy said he wanted to pin it on his breast, so it would show in the picture. 'I is er highway robber' he said behind smiles 'an as I is goin' up for stealin' a pocket book I wants to hab one ob dem ting an me breast. "The purse was pinvery likely to get those concerned into ed on the bey's shirt, where it would be

seen, and he stood up with his best ex pression, while the photographer pressed the button. The pictures of the other criminals were desired by the police, and these will be preserved for fu Much comment is being made as to this case, and it is likely that some good people will undertake to secure a pardon and send the boy where his character may be formed. A writer in the News and Courier says: "The case of the Singleten boy has attracted a great deal of attraction. He was with

another boy in King street one afternoon when a young lady passed by. She was wearing a purse suspended from her belt, and it contained about \$65. The boy followed her until he saw a good opening, and without a word he ran up close and snatched the wallet. A crowd had him cornered in Wentworth street a few minutes later, but the purse was not found. At the trial the boy said he took the money, but gave it to another boy when he saw the crowd following him. While the boy is young in years, he is old in ex perience and time, and he is believed to have been the leader of a young robber band which had been operating quietly for some time. His stay in Columbia, however, will help to develop his body, although it is doubtful if it will improve his mind or his mor-

A NEW CONGRESSMAN

Who Came Very Near Being Hung During the Civil War-

Among the seven new members of the house of representatives is a man who was once sentenced to be hangedthe federal force in Tennessee and year. taken to a prisoners' camp in Indiana. He made his escape and got back to Nashville, where he had relatives who sympathized with the Southern cause and who arranged for him to go through the Union lines with a confederate drum-head courtmartial, were sentenced to ignominious death by hanging, which is the fate of spies, who, under the rules of warfare, do not deserve

honorable death by shooting. In some manner the news was brought to Gen. Forrest-forty seven miles away-that one of the most valuable men in the secret service of the Confederacy was about to be hanged by Gen. Crittenden, and an hour or two before daylight on the morning appointed for the execution Forrest surprised Crittenden's forces, demoralizing them, killing a good many and taking a large number of prisoners. During the fight "Mr. Paul" and young Richardson managed to ezcape. After the war the latter returned to Alabama. studied law with his father, who was an eminent member of the bar of that

An engine on the Grand Trunk rail-

BUYING UP VOTES.

fairfield

How Money Was Lovishiy LUsed by the Republicans.

ANYTHING TO BEAT BRYAN.

Sale of Votes in New York State. Some Inside Facts

on the Late Election.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun lets in considerable light on the late election. He says: Votebribing in Kentand other Eastern Shore counties of Maryland, as recently set forth in The Sun, had its parallel in Western Shore counties of the State and in hundreds of counties in different States of the Union. If the practice of buying votes is not broken up it will attain to such an extent that elections will universally be decided by the corrupt use of money, and not by the free will of the peole.

Campaign committees and subscriptions by vested interests for the defrayment of election expenses were practically unknown in the politics of the United States until after the close of Civil War. The poorest and most obscure man in the backwoods would have promptly resented as an insult any proposition looking to the purchase of his vote. It is true there were election frauds; witness the Plaquemines frauds in Louisiana and the repeating and false counting which were done under Know-Kothing auspices in the city of Baltimore. But bribery, which has now taken deep root in every doubtful State and every doubtful Congressional district in the entire Union, had no part in the determination of election contests.

A REPUBLICAN PRODUCT. It is one of the manifold blessings which has come through the rise and progress of the Republican party. From campaign to campaign it has grown until now it flourishes like a green bay tree. The story told in the The San of Kent is startling enough, heaven knows. It is very far from being the whole story if any reliance can be placed on the current political gossip which hats in this direction. According to this, a sum in the neighborhood of

land. The same policy of buying votes was practiced in almost every county the expenditure at \$80,000. It is not understood that any votebuying of consequence was done in the city of Baltimore. It seems to be the fact that in the large cities there is not much of this kind of business. For various reasons it is rather a dangerous operation in the cities and one which is

into trouble. OTHER METHODS IN CITIES.

There are other methods of improperly influencing city votes, which are liberally aviled of-methods perhaps not so bad as bribery, but certainly of a character which those responsible for would hesitate very long before introducing into private business transastions. Politics in the United States is fast becoming a vast gambling game, where brag, bluff, trickery and stacked cards are the leading features. The princical players show very often that private motives, not public policy. in-

fluence all their actions. The campaign in Maryland just end-ed furnishes more than one striking illustration of this. Suspicions were entertained, and upon several occasions found utterance, that several gentlemen supposed to be active in promoting Mr. Bryan's prospects at heart were really taking no interest in the cause and in a covert way were throwing all the cold water upon it they could. These charges were indignantly denied by those affected. Since the election the stories have been revived and brought to Washington by Maryland Republicans, who make great sport over it, and affirm they know what they are talking

"HIS FIGHT NEXT YEAR." A very prominent Maryland Demoorat of the regular persuasion, speaking to me a night or two before the election of another not less prominent than he, said: "I believe if he thought it would not be found out he would plump in a vote for McKinley." A friend of mine, who does not reside in the State of Maryland-a man worthy of all confidence-told me the gentleman who has for years been known the hero of one of the most exciting as the Democratic boss of Baltimore episodes of the civil war. In 1863 a | said to him in October that he was takyoung confederate from Alabama named | ing no interest in the fight; that it was William Richardson was captured by not his fight; his fight would come next

One of the most noted Democratic ward bosses of Baltimore, who was ostensibly working very hard for Bryan, in his confidential moments had no hesitation in expressing the most cordial wishes for his defeat. All of these spy known as "Mr. Paul." The pair gentlemen will be in the fight next year were captured by Gen. Crittenden's in Maryland tooth and toe nail, because forces, taken to his headquarter at it will be their fight, and, as politics Murfreesboro, and, after trial before a goes, it may possibly make no difference that passively, if not actively, they assisted in the downfall of the national candidate of the party.

BOSS-RIDDEN STATES. The tortuous ways of Maryland politics are, of course, not much better and not much worse than the politics of other States ruled by bosses who think of themselves only. You will recall that grave doubts were expressed during the campaign of the sincerity of Richard Croker's professed devotion to Bryan. I had that doubt myself, and t is now scarcely less than a conviction. Everything tends to confirm the belief that, as usual, there was a deal between Croker and Platt, and each of them knew what he was about.

I must tell you what I heard down in Wall street in the later days of the campaign and from men who professed to Kansas City Convention a fund was beheaded for no reason other than that to Animals the residue of the estate. raised, variously estimated at from they were in his employ. During the This is now found to be \$30,000. For He briefly explained the provisions of will die, were taken from the wreckage, books for the last seven years seem to \$500,000 to \$1,000 000, for the purpose time he was erecting extensive ma- years Miss Gardner had devoted her the bill and the object to be obtained. and the ruins are thought to contain pay of the solutions. That is the peu-sion system. We are appropriating for road near Inglewood Junction Ont., of securing the insertion of a silver chinery he was practically a prisoner life to rummaging in ash barrels. When

on y. David B Hill was most anxious to be a member of the committee on resolutions Mr. Croker would not per mit this, but put on the committee from New York one of his own men, who voted for silver. If Mr Hill had been on that committee silver would

have been left out. SENATOR DANIEL'S ATTITUDE Senator Daniel, of Virginia, an intense silver man, earnestly questioned the expediency of reaffirming the silver clause of 1896. Other Southern men on that committee sided with him Colonel Baughman, of Maryland, made an eloquent and passionate appeal against it. It has been said the vote of Prince David, of Hawaii, put in silver. It might just as well be said the vote of of any other member of the majority determined it. Certainly but for Mr. Croker's man it could not have

carried. The Wall street men told me Croker got the money which was raised, and whether he divided with anyone else was neither known nor cared. As Mr. Croker is on record as saying he in polities for his pocket, everyone is at liberty to draw his own inferences. WHERE BRIBERY RAN RIOT.

To return to the question of the systematic bribery of voters everywhere o graphically dilated upon in The Sun editorially, I will tell you in what States it ran riot on election day, outside of Maryland: In West Virginia, in Ohio, in Indiana, in Illinois, in Kansas, Newbraska, in South Dakota and in New York. There were others, of course, where bribery was more or less largely resorted to, but it was most slaring in the States named. It may be a surprise to pole generally to hear this about "up-Sete" in New York. the practice is carried on in so bold and unblushing a manner that the bargains are made in eight and hearing of all those around. It is no uncommon spectale to see an old farmer in Western New York drive up to the polls with is sons, holding the reins over a pair of horses which belong to him, getting out and negotiating with the vote buyer for the votes of himself and his boys. Fot this statement I have the authority of one of the most eminent citizens of Buffalo.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Bryan's loctrines and of his utterances, there is this which must be said in his favor: Not one of the millions of votes cast for him represented bargain and sale.

NO MONEY TO BUY VOTES. Undoubtedly Democratic managers have been as guilty as Republicans in this horrible traffic, but as it happened this time the Democrats had no money to buy votes. Their campaign committees from one end of the country to the other were lietrally riding under bare poles. From Mr. Jones chairman of the National Committee, down so slender was the exchequer that they were all compelled to practice the most rigid economy in every item of exall the printing done which they would have liked.

It is said that the contributions which came to the National Democratic Committee did not in all exceed \$200 000, while the stream which flowed into the coffers of the Republican Committee aggregatee \$15,000,000. What may be styled legitimate expenses could not possibly have absorbed more than half million of this sum. Just think of the golden shower which was left to that he will recover. rain down on the heads of the venal voiers, and how sickening it is to claim the people have indorsed the Adminis-

The dollars which the trusts threw into the lap of the Republican Committee came thicker than doughnuts. S, muchaof the treasure is left that the National Committee and the Maryland and other State committees propose to keep open house in the entire four years' interval between now and the next Presidential election.

Phosphates and Fertilizers.

A writer in the French paper L' En grais, recently said, commenting on the Paris Exposition, and especially the American exhibit at this Exposition: 'The American exhabition in the gallery of mines is in all points remarkable, and complete specimens of all the phosphates exploited in the United States were expected, but the disappointment was great. There was nothing, or nearly nothing, bearing on the vario is phosphate exploitations in Fiorida, Carolina and Tennessee. One of the finest productions of America was found completely ignored." It is easy to see the cause of this neglect, in the face that the Southern States as whole, took very little interest in the Paris Exposition, and thus failed to present to the world one of the largest industries of that part of the United States, and one which furnishes the chief source of wealth to the citizens of certain of the more important States of the South. This is a feature in which however, it is safe to say, The South Carolina Inter State and West Indian Exposition will surpass any that has country. It would be strange if this and custom house \$100,000, marine hosever been held in this or any other should not be the case, seeing that this pital at Honolulu \$200,000. Exposition will be held at Charleston, the largest manufacturing centre of commercial fertilizers in the world. which is surrounded by regions which contain some of the richest beds of phosphatic deposits which have been discovered in this country. Gen. Eagan Restored.

Brigadier General Egan, commisssary general, was Thursday restored to duty by the President and was at once place ed on the retired list. The order issued by the President remitted the unexpired portion of his sentence and restored him to duty. This order was immediately followed by one issued by Gen. Miles announcing that Eagan had been placed on the retired list on his application, after thirty years of service. Col. John F. Weston who has been acting as commissary general since Egan was suspended, will be promoted to the full rank of the office.

Chinese Cruelty.

Walter Kennedy, contractor and ex-

PREACHER AND LAWYER

Enact a Shocking Tragedy in a West Virginia Town.

Hon. S. Davis Stokes shot and instantly killed Rev. John W. Wohl in a street duel at Williamson, W. Va., Mr. Stokes being also dangerously injured. Throughout the whole town and even n the country districts the excitement

Mr. Stokes, one of the most prominent young lawyers in Mingo county, left his office this afternoon immediately after dinner and pleasantly greeting friends on the way, walked up with quick and firm step in the direction of the bouse occupied by Rev. Mr. Wohl and his housekeeper, Mrs. Levine, Mr. Wohl's family being in Kentucky. Mr. Stokes stopped at the gate to talk with Mrs. Levine, who stood in her doorway. Within a few minutes the minister came out of the house. He seemed to be greatly excited about something, and said to Mrs. Levine as he passed her at the door: "You would be much better at present in the house.'

She laughingly replied that the day was far too pretty to be spent encirely within doors, and Mr. Stokes interrupted by remarking: "Yes, don't think of leaving us for the house.' Quick as a flash Mr. Wohl turned. and addressing Stokes, said: "Leave the premises.'

An altereation followed. Both men ran quickly to the sidewalk directly in front of the house. Something was

said, almost indistinguishable that drew from Rev. Wohl a sharp retort. "You are a liar," and in an instant the report of a revolver was heard, Stokes stumbled, tried to regain his footing, but fell in the street. Wounded as he was, he drew his revolver and covered the minister, now within ten feet of his fallen foe. Again Wohl fired, and simultaneously with that shot the gun in the sinking hand of Stokes spoke. When the smoke cleared away the two men lay in their own blood upon the sidewalk. A crowd ran to the scene. Rev. Wohl was dead. Chance had carried the bullet from Stokes' pistol through the head of the minister, killing him as he fell. The bullet had entered Stokes' side below the heart and passed entirely through his body.

In the hall of the minister's home, facing the fearful duel to the death, fallen across the doorway, was found Mrs. Levine. It was first thought she was dead, and had probably been shot, but an investigation showed that she had only fainted from fright.

Up to a late hour this evening Mr. Stokes has refused to say anything concerning the terrible tragedy, and Mrs. Levine is in too much citement to talk.

Rev. Wohl was recognized as one of the most forceful and eloquent Presbypenditure. They could not even have terian ministers of this State. Mr. Stokes is an ex-Virginia university president and comes from one of the best families of the old dominion.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE. It be comes more evident that the shooting of Rev. John H. Wohl by the Hon. S. D. Stokes was the result of the seathing sermon preached by Rev. Whol last Sunday. Mr. Stokes is to-night improving and it is now expected

Mrs. Lewis late this evening made an affidavit in which she, the only eyewitness of the fight throughout, swears that the first shot was fired by Bev. Whol after a prolonged discussion of the sermon and the cartoons and caricatures that had been used to emphasize its more striking passages. The Rev. Whol in his sermon depicted in vivid language the terrible results of the dance and drink, and condemned without exception every woman, married or single, who indulged in either.

Six Hundred Million a Year.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to Congress the annual estimates of the expenses of the Government for the coming year. They aggregate \$626,-741, 762. This is a slight decrease from the total estimates of last year. The appropriations for the present year are \$586,655,362 The estimates cover every branch of Government service and by department are as fol-

\$283,400; States department, \$2 125. 148; treasury department, \$158,869 136; war department, \$176,658,345; navy department, \$88,913,248; interior department, \$170,799 705; postoffice department, \$6 295 877; department of agriculture. \$4,669,050; department of labor, \$177,980; department of justice, \$6,993 170

The details of the war and navy estimates, including rivers and harbors, have been published.

The public building estimates include Baltimore, Md, custom house \$500,000, New York custom house \$500,000. Tampa, Fla, Court House, postoffice

The total for rivers and harbors, including continuing contracts, is \$33,-881.317.

The total for pensions is \$144 000, 000, for fees and examinations \$700, 000, and for pension agencies \$545,230. New consuls are estimated for as follows: Nuchwang and Hangchow \$3.000 each, Port Limon, Costa Rica, \$2,000; Moscow, \$2,000; Manzanillo, Cuba, \$1.500.

For Indian affairs \$9,250,571.

Rich Rag Picker. An inventory of the estate of Sarah

E. Gardner, an eccentric old woman

who died last spring, was filed in the probate court at Newport, R. I., Wed nesday. Miss Gardner, who lived to be more than seventy claimed to be a direct decendant of the famous Commo dore Perry. For years she lived in a wretched hovel in the most squalid section of the city. She left a will, how-ever, naming Lewis L. Simmons executor, without bonds and with the stipulation that he need not make an inventory to the courts, but that after all her pert engineer who has just returned debts and funeral expenses were paid,

RATHBONE'S HAUL

The Expenditures of Late Director General of Cuba.

PROVES HIS RASCALITY.

Charged Everything to Public from Coachman's Gloves to \$850 Carriage. A Mass cf Figures.

Senator Platt of Connecticuts, chairnan of the senate committee on relations with Cubs, Friday made public the statement prepared by the auditing devision of the war department showing the expenditures made by E. G. Rathbone, late director general of the department of posts for Cuba. The statement covers the period from

January 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900. There are no remarks, and the book a solid mass of figures. The total disallowances for the 16 months were \$72,631

The first disallowance was on account of an expenditure of \$850 for a duchess carriage, made on the 28th of February. 1899. There were frequent disbursements for the director general's carriage service.

Rent for the coachman, stable, etc., seems to have been regularly paid out of the public funds at the rate of \$110 per month, and in one or two instances the hostler's salary was thus supplied. All the coach furnishings were provided in this way. In 1899 a uniform costing \$40, a pair of boots costing \$15 and another hat costing \$9 were bought for the coachman. June 9, a rain coat costing \$26 was supplied to that individual. The coach later was supplied with rubber tires at an expense to the public of \$110. In addition there were many miscellaneous charges for stable rent and for carriage and car hire. All of the payments made to C. W. F. Neeley, chief of the financial bureau of fidavis were read from ex-Gov. Eilerbe the department, appear to have been and United States Senstor McLaurin carefully scrutinized, and many of them were disallowed. Neeley made a trip to the United

States going as far west as his old home in Indiana under the direction it State addressed the jury. Governoris stated in the report, of the director general, and many of the charges in this connection were disallowed, upon re-examination, but not of course, until they had been paid.

In April 1899, Mr. Rathbone made a visit to this country under the claim the auditor finds that the trip was not authorized and refuses to sanction the entire expenditure which was an even \$500. Similar action is taken with referance to the purchase of an enameled bath tub for the department of posts securred at a cost of \$42. Attorneys and notaries were paid \$110 for services in connection with the leasing of Mr. Rathbone's residence. There was also charges for plumbing and paper hanging at the residence and for a chandelier in the billiard room of that establishment. In one case the rent of the house was paid from the public funds. The house also appears to have been furnished at the cost of the public. In December of 1899, and January 1900 several bills were paid to New York and Washington firms by Rathbone, aggregating \$925 and \$368, one \$133,

one \$121, another \$135. The last bill includes 240 entries and covers many articles of domestic use, such as clothes, gloves, scarfs, toilet articles, cusptdors, champagne and other wine glasses, table ware, kitchen utensils, bedsteads, bed room sets, bed clothing, etc., shirts, collars, and ouffs

All the payments made to Cowan & the entire trip across. Recent exper-Co., of Muncie, Ind., for printing and stationary aggregating several thou-sand dollars, are found to have been dingry telegrams. When about 40 miles from Ostend the captain was illegitimate.

Burned to Death.

Wednesday Pat E. Bain, ex-constable, and highly respected citizen of the Garland precinct, Dallas county, Texas, was burned to death in John Chapman's saloon. According to his dying statement he was drugged, robbed and then set afre. His clothes were saturated with four ounces of turpentine and then ignited with a match. His body was burned to a crisp before the fire could be put out by those who discovered him. His eyes were destroyed by the flames and there was a sound piece of skin on his body. He died at Parkland Hospital two hours after being taken there. John Chap man and E. D. Faulkner, Chapman's bartender, were arrested charged with the murder, and three other men are being looked for. A body of armed men without masks, said to be farmers, called at the county jail and demanded to be given the custody of the men charged with Bain's murder. They declared it to be their intention to burn them as Baine had been burned. Jailer Owens met the men at the barred jail door, which was looked. He told their leader it would be useless for them to take further proceedings as the prision ers had been taken from his custody early in the night and conveyed to the jail at Fortworth as a matter of precaution for their safety. The men departed, but there are fears that they may return to-night. No one believe the men have been removed. Sheriff Johnson and his deputies are far in the country districts looking for sus-

To Senator Tillman belongs the credit of obtaining the passage of the first bill of the section in the Senate. It was the bill making an appropriation for the Charleston Exposition. Just before the ship subsidy bill was called up Senator Tillman was observed circulating freely around the chamber conversing earnestly with certain republican senators who might have been inclined to interpose an objection to the immediate passage of the bill. His explanation was entirely satisfacVERDICT AGAINST DR KILGO.

Rev. T. J. Gattis Wins His Suit for Slander-

A dispatch from Raliegh, N. C., says a noted legal contest in that State came to a close Saturday when the jury awarded to the Rev. T. J. Gattis, a Methodist minister, \$20,000 as damages in his livel suit against the Rev. Dr. John C. Kilgo, president of Trinity college; B. N. Duke the millionaire tobacco manufacturer of the American Tobacco company, and W. R. Odell, a wealthy cotton manufactrer. The last two are trustees of Trinity college, which is the Methodist institution for young men in North Carolina. It is the wealthiest endowed institution in the South Atlantic States, having received benefactios to the amount of

\$600,000 from the Dakes. Mr. Gattis used for \$100,000 damages. The suit was based on a speech made by President Kilgo, in which he said Mr. Gattis was a back-slider, a hypocrite and that he retailed gossip over the counter. Mesars. Dake and Odell were made parties to the suit by reason of the fact that as trustees of the college they voted to have published Dr. Kilgo's speech. The suit involved the leaders of the Methodist church in North Carolina. It arose out of a

controversy between Dr. Kilgo and Justice Walter Clark of the North Carolina supreme court. Judge Clark, who was a trustee of Trinity, charged that Dr. Kilgo had the reputation in North Carolina of being a wirepuller and manipulator of the ward politician type. He demanded his removal and when the charges were heard before the trustees, Mr. Gattis gave testimony against Dr. Kilgo. In replying to them, Dr. Kilgo denounced Mr. Gattis, and the trustees, after

exonerating Dr. Kilgo of charges, decided to publish all the proceedings. which included the president's speech Almost the entire church was arrayed sgainst Mr. Gattis at the meeting of the conference. Dr. Kilgo was made the hero of the occasion. Bishop Duncan of South Carolina was a witness in the case at the recent trial and afof South Carolina, who testified to Dr. Kilgo's high character.

The trial was in progress ten days and twelve of the ablest lawyers in the elect Aycock appeared for the defence, concluding the argument. The verdict was a surprise. At Oxford, where the case was tried, there is great prejudice against the American Tobacco company. The case is appealed to the suprem court, of which Judge Clark, one that it was made in obedience to the of the central figures in the trial, is a that have to be handled altogether with orders of the postmaster general, and member. Judge Clark will not sit on sheets. It is awful to think that noth-

about to telegraph the station master

at Ostend the probable hour of his ar-

rival. Various telegrams were sent

from the vessels to Ostend, Brussels,

Dover and London, and the reception

of each message was acknowledged

promptly. Subsequently, the consul

adds, a message was sent from the ves-

sel to the station at Dover court, Es-

sex, a distance of nearly 90 miles, in-

cluding many miles of cliffs and seas.

Hester's Cotton Statement.

Secretary Hester's weekly cotton ex

change Statement show an increase in

the movement in sight compared with

show an increase over last year of 64,-

have elapsed the aggregate is shead of

The amount brought into sight dur-

ing the past week has been 441,131,

against 377,041 for the seven days end-

The movement since Sept. 1, shows

receipts at all United States ports 3,-

665,763 against 3,255,929 last year;

these held at the close of the commer-

year; southern mill taking 458,296

Foreign exports for the week have

been 259,039 against 109,370 last year.

Northern mill takings and Cacada dur-

ing the past seven days show a decrease

of 69,500 as compared with the corres-

ponding period last year. Then total

takings of American mills, north south

and Canada thus far for the season

have been 1.275,896 against 1,581,618

Stocks at the seaboard and th 29

eading southern interior centres have

An explosion of dynamite Wednes-

day at the mines at San Andres de La

Sierra Mexico, killed and wounded

many miners. At the latest advices

increased during the week 51,523.

the 98 days of last year 364 000.

ing Dec. 7, last year.

against 470,440 last year.

Consul Roosevelt, of Brussels. re ports to the state department that a station has been established at La Panne, Belgium, for the exchange of Belgium and Eagland. La Panne was point of Belgium littoral nearest the of the community. What I have told English coast and a mast of the Marconi system 130 feet high was erected there. The Dover Ostend mail boat Princess Clementine was fitted up with temporary apparatus for use in expermental trials. An additional mast was affixed about 60 feet. From that extremity the telegraphic waves are projected towards each coast. A special room has been fitted up on the steamer for the instruments and from that room the cable is carried to the top of the extended topmast. It is confidently

were charged to the government.

Tillman Scores One.

pital for the Insane. THE MATTER TAKEN IN HAND The Status of Affairs at the County Jail Whence the State Hospital Case Came.

It was only a few days ago that The State gave an account of the introducion of smallpox into the men's building for colored people at the hospital for the insane by a patient sent from the Union county jail after confinement with persons having the disease. At the time rumors were plentiful here that smallpox was generally prevalent at Union.

Thursday a letter from a thoroughly eliable man reached the executive chamber. Here are some extracts from this letter showing a bad state of af-

"My object in writing this letter to

you is to put before you our condition. mean the people of the town of Union. The jail has been used by county and town (in common) since its erection ! suppose. It has been a pest-hole for some time. Several cases have been in jail and no steps have been taken to suppress or stamp it out. The town council is the cause of the disease spreading on account of using it for a lock up. It is fearful to think of the number of cases we have in this town. No one knows; I know of at least ten cases. We have ten doctors. Dr. Y. L. Poole, one who has a fair practice in the town, told me this morning that e had about 20 cases under treatment. All the doctors will treat the disease; none seem to be afraid of it. Dr. Poole said that some of his patients had it in its worst form. It is in every portion of our town. Now these are facts. We have a pest house. Town authoritites send patients to same. He or she returns at night to visit about the town and returns to pest house for breakfast. The health officer of the town told me that he could not keep them in the pest house because the board of health would not give him power to have a guard. The board of health is responsible for the condition today. If anything can be done, for Heaven's sake order it to be done. We have some cases Lam told (on good authority) ing is being done to suppress it. I want you to understand that this disease is not confined to the Negro race. I think more whites are down now than blacks. I don't wish to appear as a grumblers, but I can't stand everything. I do hope that you will order the matter investigated and have it thoroughly done. I do hope that you will act at selected on account of its being the once, not for my sake, but for the sake

you in this letter is not half as bad as it really is." The governor at once ordered this report forwarded to Dr. T. Grange Simons, chairman of the State board of health, at Charleston, his secretary writing Dr. Simons in part as follows: "He directs that you will at once take this matter up and use such means and measures as you deem necessary and as are authorized by law to stamp out the disease and prevent its further spread. You no doubt have observed that it was from Union that a patient expected to maintain communication for the hospital for the insane was sent between ship and shore for at least 20 after having been exposed to smallpox miles, which is about half way across. and has caused it to break out in the With stations at La Panne and Dover those on board the vessel will be able hospital. It is very important that something should be done and that to keep in touch with the land during promptly. The governor will be very glad to cooperate with you in any way iments showed that replies arrived with that he can in handling the diesse, and will be glad to hear from you in the same regularity and celerity as or-

regard to this matter. Please give this matter your very earliest attention. So far no new cases have developed at the hospital for the insane here, and the sick are getting along very well, Dr. Baboock is still using every endeavor to stamp the disease out of the institution. The Negro tramp sent here from Union is said to be improving.

A Severe Storm.

He is at the pest house.—The State.

The heavy gale which swept the New England coast last week created havos among the large number of schooners caught off the north shore of Boston and the beaches of New Hampshire and the seven days ending this date last southeastern Maine. More than a dosyear in round figures 64,000. For the en schooners were wrecked, a large seven days of December, the totals number of others were damaged and several narrowly escaped being dashed 000. For the 98 days of the season that to pieces. Serious loss of life reported up to early this afterneon were in the wreck of the Gloucester fishing schooner Mary A. Brown, which was wrecked off Hampton Beach, N. H., whose srew of seven men perished. At 2 a. m. life savers discovered parts of a vessel coming ashore. A patrol of the shore was then begun. Shortly afterward the body of a sailor was picked up and overland across the Mississippi, Ohio much wreckage washed in. The Brown and Potomac rivers to northern mills was a two-masted vessel of 15 tons and Canada 530,709 against 660,889 gross. She was built at Bath, Me., in last year; interior stocks in excess of 1876. A schooner was reported on Scarboro beach at noon. The storm cial year 605,514 against 509,539 last moved northwesterly. Severe gales swept over Nova Scotia and New Found-

Could Not Resist.

After having served for twenty-three years the firm of Frank and Dubois, of New York, whose employ he entered as errand boy, and after having been advanced until he had full charge of the office as manager, William M. Gates it is asserted, confessed that he had long been robbing his employers and was involved in ruin. The full amount of his alleged stealing is not known, but it is believed he has taken \$50,000, perhaps more. He is now a fugitive through the courtsey of the men he is said to have robbed, who were reluctant to see him imprisoned, and who offered him the opportunity to escape. Expert accountants are endeavoring to Fifteen is jured persons, some of whom straighten out the tangle which Gate's other victims. Nine cases of dynamite alleged defalcation increases, though